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DR. STUBBS ON HAWAII

WASHINGTON, April 12.—In a report on the agricultural resources of the Hawaiian Islands William C. Stubbs, director of the Louisiana Experiment Station, discusses at some length the geology and soil of the islands.

In writing of the geology of the islands Mr. Stubbs points out their volcanic origin. The rocks are mainly basaltic lavas, with here and there a few remnants of elevated sea beaches composed of consolidated coral sands. The islands extend from northwest to southeast, showing that through a fissure in the earth's crust volcanoes have been built up. Botanical and geological evidences go to show that the age of the different islands increases as one proceeds from east to west. Kauai, the most northwestern, is always mentioned as the oldest island, and Hawaii, the most extreme southeastern, as the youngest. The eroding forces of nature have produced greater destruction upon the former than upon any other, while the only active volcanoes in the group are found on Hawaii.

"Judging, therefore," said Mr. Stubbs, "from the greater disintegration of its soils, the much heavier denudation of its slopes, the presence of numerous running streams, of precipitous falls and cascades, the greater abundance of vegetation, both in quantity and variety, all apparently support the statement that Kauai is the oldest of the islands. Rightly considered, it proves only that volcanic activity ceased here earlier than elsewhere, but it does not show that it began here earlier than in Hawaii. Which island first lifted its head above the ocean there is absolutely no way to determine."

REEFS EXTENDING TOWARD JAPAN.

Continuing Mr. Stubbs says: "Northwesterly of the Hawaiian group there is a succession of reefs and low, uninhabited islets extending for a distance of 30 degrees longitude, nearly half way to Japan, revealing a narrow band of elevated sea bottom with an average depth of not over 1,000 fathoms, as is shown by the chart of this portion of the Pacific. These are all in the continuation of the main axis of the Hawaiian group, along the same fissures of the earth's crust, and are doubtless the coral-crowned peaks of submerged volcanoes, antedating in activity those which have produced the present islands. Doubtless volcanic activity began at the northwest and gradually moved southeasterly, terminating in Hawaii, with subsidence of the older formation during the progress. The extensive western end of the raised sea bottom is still removed by a great distance and enormous depth of soundings from the nearest land, Japan. That this great gulf between Japan and Hawaii has always existed is shown by the absence of any affinity between the flora of the two groups of islands."

"Between San Francisco and Hawaii the soundings have given nearly uniform depths of 3,000 fathoms, while farther south 2 degrees or more is found one of the largest depressions in the ocean, which extends nearly to the low-lying islands of Jarvis, Christmas, Palmyra and others which trend in the direction of the Society group. There is, therefore, no evidence to show a terrestrial immigration of plants to these islands in former times."

FLORA BROUGHT BY OCEAN CURRENTS.

"Ocean currents, however slight may be the positive evidence, must be assumed as the vehicle of transportation of the flora found originally on the islands. The northeasterly current of the Pacific, which strikes the continent of America, and is deflected southward after contact, deposits driftwood in pine logs upon the islands. This deflected current is reinforced by a feeder on its southern boundary from Mexico and Central and South America, and bears with it the drift of these countries."

"A review of the island flora shows only one or two inhabitants of California, and they from the highest mountains, while the Andean flora is quite abundant. The equatorial counter current may, during the long continuance of the southwestern gales, which frequently prevail in winter, have deposited drift on the islands."

PLANTS FOUND NOWHERE ELSE.

"This isolation of the Hawaiian Islands has given them a peculiar flora, containing a large proportion of plants found nowhere else. The peculiar characteristics of the islands contribute largely to such results and aid in multiplying varieties. The traveler may, in a single day, pass from the tropical heat of the coast to the region of perpetual snow, and if he crosses from the windward over to the leeward side of an island he will encounter a climate with a varying rainfall from 200 inches annually to less than 30. There is a wonderful diversity in temperature, rainfall, elevation and barometric pressure. The soil, however, is quite uniform, derived from the basaltic lava, with a narrow band of coral limestone encircling the islands on the coast. These soils are extremely porous, and the rainfall passes quickly into them, sinking into the artesian reservoirs made possible by the encircling belt of coral, which furnish the potable and irrigating waters of the islands. Geologically speaking, the islands are, therefore, very young, with a very limited fauna and flora."

CHARACTER OF THE SOIL.

"The recent geological origin of the islands has already been mentioned. One would naturally expect, therefore, to find the soils primitive in character and more nearly of the composition of the volcanic rocks from which they came than soils of similar origin in older countries. Such has been found to be the case, as has been portrayed in 'Lavas and Soils' by Dr. Walter Maxwell, former director of the Hawaiian experiment station, now of Queensland."

"He has shown that the soils of the islands may be geologically classified as dark red soils, which have been formed from normal lavas by simple weathering in a climate of great heat and

dryness, and yellow and light red soils, which are derived from lavas which suffer great alteration at the time of, or soon after, emission, under the action of the steam sulphurous vapors resident within the lavas at the time of eruption. Through the action of these imprisoned agents these lavas have undergone such a radical alteration, both in chemical composition and color, as to mislead a scientist as to their origin were it not for the presence of the living volcanoes on the island of Hawaii, which permits of special study along these lines. Dr. Maxwell has shown that the lateral or 'tuff cones' exist all over the islands, and the lavas therefore have given soils widely distributed all over the islands. These soils are inferior in fertility to the dark red soils. Some of them yield well when first brought under cultivation, but depreciate rapidly in productivity in a few years, requiring careful and special treatment for maintenance or restoration of fertility. There are other large areas of these soils which are not productive, due to the presence of ferrous sulphate, an active poison to plant life. These can, by proper physical and chemical amendments, be made productive."

Besides the above, which are found in situ, there are considerable areas of sedimentary soils, formed by denudation and deposition mainly on the leeward sides of the islands and in sections of small rainfall. The coral reefs which beget the island have served as shelves to catch the deposition produced by falling rains in the mountain regions. These sedimentary deposits have covered the coral reefs from one to thirty feet deep, and form today the most fertile soils of the islands, and are used mainly by the sugar planters, though the details of the small valleys next to the ocean are cultivated in rice by the Chinese."

EXCELLENT SUGAR LANDS.

"Large areas, marked by a predominance of these soils, show that they have been derived from normal lavas which have undergone slow decomposition in a hot climate with a small rainfall. They are strong, deep soils, colored intensely with iron and darkened by an incorporation of vegetable matter. They closely resemble pulverized bricks, darkened by an admixture with vegetable mold or humus. They are uniformly fertile soils and are everywhere highly esteemed as excellent sugar lands."

"The soils of the islands are marked chemically by a low content of silica, the larger percentage of which is soluble, and by the presence of a large proportion of basic elements, against an enormous preponderance of acidic constituents in American soils. The Hawaiian soils are geologically recent, and have not yet undergone the change of structural composition and type which characterizes the old and perhaps permanent soils of America."

"The dark red soils and the sedimentary soils are credited with an average production of about five tons of sugar per acre, while the yellow and light red soils give only a little over three tons, but the latter, which grows the least cane, produces the best quality of juice."

"The coffee soils, found at elevations of 1,000 to 3,000 feet, are extremely rich in nitrogen."

"The greater portion of the islands is not susceptible to cultivation, being covered with rugged lava and deeply gulched, or with poor soils incapable of large production. The dry plains and plateaus are made fertile by irrigation. The fertile valleys are highly productive, but of very limited areas. "Only a small portion of the islands is capable of sustaining a dense population. The most fertile belts are near the coast. The interior is mountainous and craggy, with a very thin soil, adapted in many instances to pasture, but unfit for cultivated crops. Many parts of the shore belt are barren without irrigation, but extremely productive with an abundance of water. Other parts are covered with lavas not yet converted into soil, and still others are gulched and carved into ravines so deep and precipitous that access is almost impossible. Deep, rich soils at low altitudes form, probably, not over one-fourth of the islands. Thinner soils, perhaps capable of producing profitable crops of some kind, are far more abundant."

A HONOLULU CABLE.

"Among the important measures Congress will be called upon to consider next December," said Representative George W. Smith, of Illinois, who called upon for what he believed would be some of the first measures taken up by the next Congress, "will be a bill authorizing the construction of a cable from San Francisco to Honolulu and thence to the Philippine Islands. It must be evident to everybody that a cable to the points named is of national importance. In the Congress which adjourned on the 4th of March last there were several bills on the calendar of the House authorizing the construction and maintenance of a cable from San Francisco to Hawaii, and thence to Manila, via Guam. These bills were carefully considered by the committee on inter-state and foreign commerce. One of the bills passed the Senate. They were not considered in the House, however, because of the lateness of the session and the pressure of other matters. There will be no occasion for delay in taking up this subject next December, because the House will have the benefit of the labor of the inter-state and foreign commerce committee in the last Congress."

"Do you think the government will construct the cable?" Mr. Smith was asked.

"That will depend. I would much prefer that the cable be laid by private enterprise, the government, however, to have the right to control it whenever the occasion should arise and the right to tax the charges to be paid by the patrons of the cable. If this could not be agreed to then I would favor the government building and owning the cable."

"I do not think the time has yet come for the government ownership of the telegraph and telephone lines. And if the government should undertake to construct the cable between the United States, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands, it must be considered by the people as the entering wedge to the ownership by the government of the telegraph, the telephone, and even the railroads. I am inclined to think that the cable in question will be built by private enterprise, under the conditions I have suggested. I believe it would be a paying investment. The Philippine Islands, I am told, contain untold wealth in minerals, iron, coal, etc., for sale of rich woods, oil, mines, and in fact everything to be found in this country. What is needed to develop the islands is Yankee pluck and capital. And from a commercial standpoint

point a cable is a necessity to the business interests of the United States. I am satisfied that Congress will take up the cable question early in December, and that some measure providing for a cable between the United States, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands will become a law next year. It is a national matter, and the interests of the country demand it."

SUGAR BEET INDUSTRY.

The sugar beet industry of the world has gone forward during the last six years with giant strides. The rapidly increasing share of the world's sugar consumption, which is supplied from sugar beets, is pointed out by a publication in the 'Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance,' just issued by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. Under the head of 'The World's Sugar Crop of 1900,' it is shown that the total beet sugar production of that year was 5,500,000 tons, and the cane sugar crop 2,500,000 tons, more than two-thirds of the world's sugar supply thus being produced from beets. In this latter cane sugar crop Hawaii ranks fourth, being preceded only by Java, Cuba, and Louisiana.

Following this is a table showing the cane and beet sugar production in each decennial year, beginning with 1840, and the percentage which these rival sugar plants have in supplying the sugar consumption of the world. This table shows that in 1840 beets supplied less than 5 per cent of the world's sugar consumption; by 1850 they supplied over 14 per cent; by 1870, 34 per cent; by 1890, over 63 per cent, and in 1900, 87.71 per cent.

The growth of sugar consumption is also shown in a striking manner. In 1840 the total sugar crop of the world was only 1,150,000 tons; in 1870, 2,416,000 tons; in 1890, 5,702,000 tons, and in 1900, 8,000,000 tons. The world's population has not more than doubled during the sixty years, probably not so much; yet its consumption of sugar is today fully eight times as much as in 1840.

The article in question begins with a statement from the London Statist to the effect that but a single factory in all the United Kingdom now refines cane sugar, all the others being exclusively occupied in preparing for the market the raw product of the beet farms of Germany, France, Austria and Russia.

The following is the estimate of the beet sugar crop for the year ended September 1, 1900, supplied by Mr. Licht:

Beet sugar crop for the year ended September 1, 1900: Germany, 1,950,000 tons; France, 1,125,000 tons; Austria-Hungary, 1,075,000 tons; Russia, 890,000 tons; Belgium, 340,000 tons; Holland, 170,000 tons; other countries, 400,000 tons. Total beet, 5,950,000 tons.

The cane sugar crop is estimated as follows: Java, 670,000 tons; Cuba, 500,000 tons; Louisiana, 340,000 tons; Hawaii, 230,000 tons; Brazil, 150,000 tons; Mauritius, 160,000 tons; Peru, 120,000 tons; other countries, 90,000 tons. Total cane, 2,950,000 tons.

Pearl Harbor Work Delayed.

The work of constructing a naval rendezvous and coaling station at Pearl Harbor has been again postponed. All bids for dredging have been rejected, and this means a delay of at least a month.

The rejection of the bids gave rise to rumors that the site of the rendezvous and coaling station might be transferred to Hilo. The people interested in the latter island were ready to make any sacrifice to have the work at Honolulu, says the San Francisco Examiner. The transfer cannot be made. Colonel Brown is largely interested in sugar and rice in Oahu, and naturally, he is watching the progress of the work at Pearl Harbor.

"The bids were rejected on account of a technicality," said he, "but there is no doubt that the work will be commenced as soon as possible. Hilo is not a rival for the rendezvous and coaling station. It is not in the nature of things that it should be. In the first place it is an open roadstead, and a breakwater would have to be built, which would cost at least \$1,000,000. No such thing as this is needed at Pearl Harbor. There is a sand bar at the entrance of the harbor, and when this is removed there will be a sheltered entrance from the ocean into deep water."

The harbor is perfectly landlocked, and good anchorages are to be had five miles up from the ocean for the largest vessels afloat. It is true that a survey has been made of the harbor of Hilo, if harbor it may be called, but this was a charge or a bluff, and it is not in competition between the two places."

THEY RODE WELL IN PA'U SKIRTS

An old-fashioned riding party made its appearance upon the streets and in the parks Saturday afternoon, bringing up reminiscences of the days of monarchy when such a sight was not an uncommon one, and when the King and Queen rode gaily with the rest. The cavalcade was made up of about a dozen Hawaiian young men and women, and it caused keen interest wherever it went.

The young ladies wore the old-fashioned pa'u skirts of yellow, red and other bright colors, the ends of which trailed far below the stirrups. These riders were astride their mounts, and when on the gallop the bright colored cloth streamed far out behind them in the wind. The young men wore ledecked cowboy hats, white shirts and dark trousers, while about their waists were sashes of crimson, purple and yellow, with negligee neckties of the same colors.

Pa'u skirt riding is a custom which has almost died out with the changing political conditions of Hawaii, and is much to be regretted, as it is a sight and appeals to the eye, and is, withal a charming conceit which originated in the early days of Hawaii's modern history. Time was when almost all people here who were devoted to horseback riding affected the pa'u skirt for the women, and the cavalier-like apparel for the men. That is the reason why the Kamatanas all turned out on Saturday and wanted to take off their hats and cheer.

Old subscribers—There are two men outside waiting to write the editor. Office Boy—"All right; just wait till my wife gets through."—Atlanta Constitution.

HOME RULE STRATEGY

The many rumors as to which of the Governor's appointees are to be approved, and which rejected, have as yet taken no definite shape.

The leaders of the Home Rule party refuse to discuss the matter, or to give the names of probable nominees to be brought forward.

Sensors Russell, Kalanokulani, Kanuha and others who have been interviewed on the subject, will give little information beyond the fact that they will work with their party.

Kanua states positively, however, that he will not vote for all the Governor's appointments when he knows that over 100,000 have been used in the public works offices for other purposes than those for which they were appropriated; while Russell thinks the responsibility should be placed directly upon the Governor.

It seems probable that the demands of the party would be sufficiently satisfied with the decapitation of two heads, although names have been advanced for several of the positions. If these two heads are duly sacrificed to the Home Rule Herod, in all likelihood the rest of the appointments would be approved, and the Home Rule executioner would be a satisfied man.

It was freely stated in political circles yesterday that the Senate, when it meets next Saturday, refused to confirm these appointments.

The majority side of the party has "offered" James H. Boyd the position now held by McCandless, and John H. Linsinger is strongly slated for Lanning's post. W. H. Wright being a close second. It is likely that the question between these two latter will be settled by lopping off Auditor Austin's head, thus making room for both of them.

While the Home Rulers would probably be glad to compromise with Governor Dole for these three, or even the two first mentioned plums, there is a strong disposition to give R. N. Boyd and J. H. Linsinger the job of executioner for Marston Campbell's road supervision. Other nominees advanced by the greeder faction of the party are John E. Bush for commissioner of public lands, and Editor Testa as agent for the islands.

Still more aggressive members request the displacement of W. E. Wall as surveyor, although no name has yet been slated to take his place.

Three men may sleep soundly under the approval of the Home Rulers, E. P. Dole as attorney general, Wray Taylor, Commissioner of Agriculture, and A. M. Brown, High Sheriff, are safe from the ban of the innovators.

Three appointees are thus confirmed, and three, or at any rate, two, are desired to be delivered up for execution. A petition offering to compromise upon these terms is said to have been sent to the Governor.

No answer has been received from the Executive. Indeed, the treaty has ever reached Governor Dole's hands.

Rumors have been circulated that the reading of the taxation bill section by section in the House on Friday evening was deliberately accomplished to crowd out the loan bill, meaning to hold the same as a means of forcing the Governor to grant an extended session.

On Friday afternoon Makakaui withdrew a motion for adjournment upon the understanding that the loan bill should be the subject of the evening sitting, and considerable dissatisfaction was shown by Monsarrat and others when the majority insisted on taking up the tax measure.

Robertson tried to revert to the loan bill during the evening, but was solidly and determinedly voted down. For some reason there was a Home Rule determination to ignore the loan bill, although Makakaui's motion to adjourn had been withdrawn for the specific purpose of introducing it. Emmet, when the House adjourned without finishing the reading of his taxation section, exclaimed, "You'll never get your loan bill through, then," and evinced his resolution to "wag his jaw" in the future on all available occasions, apparently for the reason of wasting as much time as possible.

Today's session should show the intention of the native members with regard to the loan bill. It is perhaps noteworthy, in this respect, to remember the philosophical way in which the House received the news of the Governor's message refusing the extra session. Several hints have been thrown out by independent representatives that they are "yet holding several cards in the game that will astonish Governor Dole." The loan bill may be considered a trump.

No information can be obtained from the Home Rule leaders on this point beyond a disclaimer of any intention to attempt anything that will interfere with the appropriations.

WILL TAX SUGAR.

LONDON, April 18.—The exceptional interest taken in this year's budget statement was evidenced by the crowded condition of the House of Commons when it reassembled today. The attendance of members was unusually large, while the appearance of the galleries testified to the deep interest of the public in the fresh taxation proposals required to meet the expenditure for 1901-2, which, according to a Parliamentary paper issued this afternoon, total £187,000,000, inclusive of the war charges, this being an increase of £22,500,000 for the year.

The national balance sheet for 1900-01, as shown by the same paper, stands as follows: Revenue, £139,385,000; expenditures, £185,500,000; net deficit, £53,200,000.

The proposal for a tax on sugar is stated as follows: A duty on refined sugar of 4 shillings and 2 pence a hundredweight. A half-penny per pound would be 4 shillings and 8 pence, so a margin of 6 pence is left to cover the customs, handling, etc. There is, therefore, no reason why a tax of 4 shillings and 2 pence should increase the retail price more than half a penny per pound. The graduated scale of taxation would be as follows: Refined sugar, which is polarized at 90 and upward, would pay a minimum of 2 shillings per hundredweight on raw sugar polarized at 75. This scale is a very moderate one, and is perfectly willing to listen to criticism and the benefit of experience and better knowledge."

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folk, and to some older ones. Doan's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At 25¢ chemist's, 50¢ bottle.

Australia wants to buy Kerguelen Island in the Indian ocean, from France.

SHIPPING NEWS.

All, and two days' later news arrived on the United States Navy ship Solace from San Francisco on Saturday morning.

The Solace sailed from the coast on the 10th instant, and enjoyed a pleasant and uneventful trip to port. She is docked at Navy wharf No. 1. On Friday morning she will probably get away, sailing to Manila via Guam.

Today the vessel will commence taking on about seven hundred tons of coal. She will load from barges as well as from the wharf.

Aboard the Solace is a large amount of supplies for Guam and Manila. She also brings a quantity of supplies for the Naval station here, including a hoisting engine.

The usual large crowd was on hand on the wharf to see the boat come in. After she docked, things began to be very busy at the Naval station, and will continue so until the departure of the vessel.

Captain Winslow is the commander of the Solace. He is well known in Honolulu, and has many friends here. Immediately upon the arrival of his ship the mail was sent to the quarantine wharf on the tug Eleu, where it was fumigated.

On the Solace there are 175 men who will be transferred from the vessel to positions on other ships of the Asiatic squadron. There are also fourteen lieutenants aboard to be assigned to positions with the same fleet. Among those for this port are Paymaster J. S. Phillips, wife and daughter. Paymaster Phillips exchanges places with Paymaster Hall of Honolulu. Paymaster's Clerk Frederick K. Hunt stops off here with Paymaster Phillips. Hunt is accompanied by his wife. There are also seven recruits for the tug Iroquois.

The officers of the Solace are as follows: Herbert Winslow, commander; Henry Stoney, lieutenant commander; J. Spear, lieutenant commander; J. S. Phillips, paymaster; A. R. Wentrow, surgeon; H. C. Risinger, first marine corporal; Lieutenants, A. R. Rogers, B. C. Bryan, W. Truxton, H. B. Wilson, J. G. Doyle, E. A. Anderson, H. A. Field, W. E. Edger, E. T. Winterspoon, B. C. Dicker, W. K. Gise, L. T. Thompson, F. L. Sanders, R. W. McNeely and R. M. Osborne; A. K. McClanahan and H. O. Shifert, assistant surgeons.

The following is a list of the passengers on the cruiser: Mrs. W. E. Edgar, U. G. Ammen, assistant paymaster; J. D. Rovnett, G. W. Pigman, J. F. Hach, J. B. Colby, W. R. Bowne, R. Nicholson, E. W. Clark, pay clerk; R. J. Little, L. Lohse, Mrs. C. J. Peoples, Mrs. Middleton Elliott, J. L. Phillips, Mrs. A. L. Phillips, Mrs. J. A. Thompson, Mrs. Osborne and child, David Rankins, Mathias Hugo, Mrs. R. V. McClanahan and Mrs. F. K. Hunt.

A Ship With a Jag On.

If ever a ship was loaded down it was the big American ship Henry Villard which staggered out of this harbor on Saturday and then dropped her mudhooks outside to sober up before attempting the voyage to the coast. She has a large cargo of sugar aboard, but that is not the load referred to above. She was drunk; shamefully and horribly drunk, and acted much in the same manner that a man does when he's been taking aboard more alcohol than is good for him.

It seems that the entire crew of the Villard was drunk. The men had evidently been taking on enough ashore to last them until they arrived on the coast. Not one of the sailors was sober enough to tell the difference between the main brace and the binnacle.

The consequence was that, when the tug Fearless took hold of the ship and started to take her out of the harbor on Saturday evening, the Villard practically took charge of the harbor, just as a drunken man might run amuck in a crowd.

The Fearless, like a big policeman, did her best to keep the ship from running into and smashing other vessels in port.

Indeed, had it not been for the quick

DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS.

Which is Better—To Try an Experiment, or Profit By a Honolulu Citizen's Experience?

Something new is an experiment. Must be proven to be as represented. Be successful at home or you doubt it.

The manufacturer's statement is not convincing proof of merit. But the endorsement of friends is. Now, supposing you had a weak back.

A lame, or aching one. Would you experiment on it?

You will read of many so-called cures.

But they come from far-away places. It's different when the endorsement comes from home.

Always remember.

Home endorsement is the proof that backs every box of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Mr. H. S. Swinton, of this city, says:

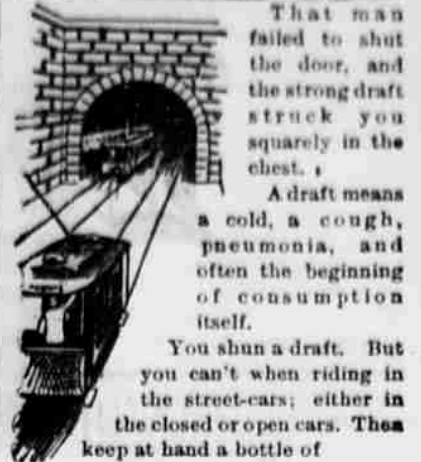
"I was a long sufferer from backache, having been afflicted with it for twelve years. Taking this as a symptom of kidney trouble, and seeing Doan's Backache Kidney Pills advertised as being good for complaints such as mine, I procured some of them at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. I found upon taking them that they were doing me good, and was thereby encouraged to keep on until now I am cured of the backache. The merits of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have been strikingly shown in my case, and I recommend them to other sufferers."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills always have the picture of a leaf on the wrapper. In asking for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills ask for the kind which cured Mr. Swinton, and see that the leaf is on the wrapper.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

One Thing He Was Sure Of—"De you think the earth is really flattened at the poles?"

"Well, I dunno. I've never studied the subject much. But if it is it must be because of the weight of the atmosphere at that way."—Chicago Times-Herald.



Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

It will cure a "street-car cold" in a night. The moment you feel chilly or feverish, want to cough, or have any tightness in the chest take a dose. The relief is immediate.

Put up in large and small bottles. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is a great aid to the Cherry Pectoral. Placed directly over the painful lung, it draws out all soreness, relieves congestion, and imparts great strength.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

If the use of one of our registers

Add to your daily profits during a year (30 working days) the sum of \$100.00. It will pay 7 1/2 per cent annually. Ten cents, it will pay 15 per cent annually. Fifteen cents, it will pay 22 1/2 per cent annually. Twenty cents, it will pay 30 per cent annually. Twenty-five cents, it will pay 45 per cent annually. Fifty cents, it will pay 75 per cent annually. Wouldn't it be a good thing for you to at least investigate our registers?

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., DAYTON, OHIO. F. T. P. WATERHOUSE, Agent.

How to Save Fuel

THE GAS WEIGHING ECONOMIZER.—A gas balance for indicating continuously the proportion of carbonic gas in the flow of the furnace gases, and which enables the engineer to get the best result from the fuel. These machines are now in use at the Oahu Sugar Company, Pioneer Mill, Kekaha Mill and the Kula Mill, Hawaii.

GEORGE OSBORNE, Kula Mill, Hawaii, Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

action of Captain Brokaw, of the Fearless, considerable damage would have been done to the steamer Hanaie, with which the Villard collided. The ship showed a decided longing to go on the reef at one time, and at another she was evidently desirous of taking a trip up Fort street.

Captain Quick, the master of the Henry Villard, had trouble with the members of the crew early on Saturday. It seems that the men did not want to go to sea with one of the mates who had been taken aboard after the crew had signed on. The men proceeded to get thoroughly drunk over the matter and, about 5 o'clock, when the Fearless took the ship from the railway wharf, the crew was in a condition to make trouble.

Captain Brokaw noticed that the ship acted very queerly, and did not steer well, so he started to give her a sheer to starboard, signalling to Captain Quick, at the same time, to put his wheel over.

Captain Quick gave the order to the man at the wheel, but the order was not obeyed, and the ship kept on her way straight for the steamer Hanaie, which was at the Inter-Island wharf.

Brokaw saw that a collision was about to occur, and succeeded in swinging the Villard's bow a little, not enough, however, to miss the Hanaie entirely. The big ship's jibboom struck the steamer a glancing blow, snapping off like a pipe-stem, although the Hanaie was not harmed in the least. The rigging of the Villard's jibboom hung in a tangled mass as the big vessel was sheered off and started for the light house.

Somebody on the Villard made the attempt to let go on the port anchor; as good luck would have it, however, this proved unsuccessful, otherwise the Villard would probably have piled up on the reef near the light house.

The Fearless was working like a whole fleet of tugs, and finally got the ship out of all danger and, Captain Quick taking the wheel, she was gotten out of the harbor without further accident.

The Villard was anchored off the bell buoy, where she lay until her jibboom had been repaired and her crew sobered up.

Today it is expected that the crew will be sober enough to get to work, and the wreck of the jibboom will be cleared away and a new one will be placed.

The drunken members of the crew made it pretty hot for the mate before the ship got out of the harbor, and it will be many days before that officer is enjoying his usual good health. He was badly beaten and bruised about the head and body. Several others of the ship's company suffered as the result of the ship having a jag on.

VARIED ITEMS OF WORLD'S SPORT

Ben Trimble, of San Francisco, fought a ten-round draw with Billy Stirt, of Chicago.

Eddie Toy, of San Francisco, knocked out Jack Jennet, of St. Louis, in four rounds.

The National League baseball season opened at Philadelphia on April 18th. The game resulted, Brooklyn 12, Philadelphia 7.

The Newmarket Craven stakes of 500 sovereigns, for three-year-olds, was won by Rigo. Sir J. Blundell, Maple's Patronus, ridden by L. Reiff, came in third.

The mare Sara Maddern, five years old, by Axtell, dam Marguerite, is dead. Symptoms indicate poisoning. A week ago the owners refused \$10,000 for the mare.

Tod Sloan has sailed for England to apply for a license to ride. Nate Hill, who sailed with him, goes to Austria to fill an engagement with C. Weinberg to pilot his horses this summer for \$5,000.

De Oro won the world's champion pool tournament by defeating Frank Sherman, 600 points to 428.

In a recent race game in New York more than \$50,000 changed hands, and the bank was the winner. The loser, a steel trust magnate, turned over cash to the amount of several thousand dollars, and drew a check for \$50,000 at the conclusion of the game.

Thomas H. Williams Jr., has tendered Prince Poniatowski a check for \$200,000 as first payment on the purchase of the Tanforan and Ingleside race tracks.

Charles F. Price has been appointed general manager of the California Jockey Club.

Morgan Williams, of Victor, Colo., put out Jack Lavelle, of Butte, Mont., in one round.

The Doveridge handicap of 600 sovereigns, was won by Iohi Ban, ridden by Johnny Reiff.

Gallant, Fabulous Fortune and Under the Globe head the list of the best greyhound sires of England for the season of 1900-01.

The sixth international chess tourney between America and Great Britain is now being played in New York.

The annual Marathon race of the Boston Athletic Association, from Ashland to Boston, a distance of twenty-five miles, was started on April 15th.

Thirty-seven men were started. John J. Caffrey, of Hamilton, Ontario, winner of the race last year, passed the fifteen mile point in the course seven minutes ahead of his time at the point last year, when he broke the record for the course of twenty-five miles, which he covered in 2 hours 39 minutes and 44 seconds.

Chicago 8, St. Louis 7; Boston 7, New York 0; Brooklyn 10, Philadelphia 6.

King, who played second for Berkeley in the first two championship games this year against Stanford, is, according to a Coast paper, in Honolulu.

Owen Bradley, a prominent owner and trainer of racehorses, was shot and killed by William Nicholas in Lexington, Ky. The cause was an old feud.

Toby Irwin, of San Francisco, was knocked out in eight rounds by Amelio Herrera, of Bakersfield, Cal.

Willie Buchanan, American jockey, has been laid off for erratic riding in England.

Stanford and Washington universities will compete in a field day meet, the last of May. This will be their first meeting on the field.

John J. Caffrey, of the St. Patrick's Athletic Association, Hamilton, Ontario, won the Marathon road race from Ashland to Boston. Winner beat his last year's time and record by 17 minutes 23 seconds.

St. Dean, a three-year-old horse owned by W. L. Hadley, was killed in a collision with another horse at Memphis, Tenn., while exercising with Jockey Cochran up. Cochran was stunned by the fall, but not seriously hurt. An offer of \$5,000 for the horse was recently refused.

AGUINALDO'S APPEAL.

MANILA, April 19.—Following is Aguinaldo's address to the Filipino people:

I believe I am not in error in presuming that the unhappy fate to which my adverse fortune has led me is not a surprise to those who have been familiar with the progress of the war. The lessons taught with a full meaning, and which have recently come to my knowledge, suggest with irresistible force that a complete termination of hostilities and lasting peace are not only desirable but absolutely essential to the welfare of the Philippine Islands.

The Filipinos have never been dismayed at their weakness, nor have they faltered in following the path pointed out by their fortitude and courage. The time has come, however, in which they find their advance along this path to be impeded by an irresistible force, which, while it restrains them, yet enlightens their minds and opens to them another course, presenting them the cause of peace. This cause has been joyfully embraced by the majority of my fellow countrymen, who have already united around the glorious sovereign banner of the United States.

In this banner, I believe that under its protection the Filipino people will attain all those promised liberties which they are beginning to enjoy. The country has declared unmistakably in favor of peace. So be it. There has been enough blood, enough tears and enough desolation. This wish cannot be ignored by the men still in arms if they are animated by a desire to serve our noble people, which has thus clearly manifested its will. So do I respect this will, now that it is known to me.

After mature deliberation, I resolutely proclaim to the world that I cannot refuse to heed the voice of a people longing for peace, nor the lamentations of thousands of families yearning to see their dear ones enjoying the liberty and the promised generosity of the great American nation.

By acknowledging and accepting the sovereignty of the United States throughout the Philippine archipelago, as I now do, and without any reservation whatsoever, I believe that I am serving thee, my beloved country. May happiness be thine.

EMILIO AGUINALDO Y FAMA.

Foreign Drummers.

Eight "drummers" connected with foreign firms came to this island by the Kikan last week. Representatives of Honolulu firms now visiting Hilo say that these men come to the islands and sell to their customers for low prices and send bill with the shipping receipt. This means, practically, cash so that when they the Honolulu men, try to collect money for goods sold in the past they are not always successful. They feel that they have carried some of the Chinese merchants for years, that this is not the treatment they should receive. It is, however, what they should have expected when they asked for annihilation. It is possible that relief may be asked in the line of a high tariff for foreign commercial travelers.



IT IS STATED by some of the local financiers that there is not the number of bonds in Honolulu that the Treasury agents from Washington expected to redeem. There are supposed to be at least \$200,000 worth that cannot be taken up for the present. Between \$200,000 and \$300,000 of these bonds have been sold recently and sent to the Coast. However, they will have to be returned to Honolulu to be redeemed. The local bankers are jubilant over the fact that this new currency has been brought into the market, as it will have a material effect in easing the monetary stringency which has prevailed for some time past. It has already had a beneficial effect, as borrowers can see their way clear to get all they need on gilt edge securities. It is predicted by some that the prevailing bank rate of interest of 8 per cent will fall to 7 per cent in a short time.

News came by the China that the suit brought by Thos. W. Hobron of this City against E. Politz, the San Francisco broker, for about \$45,000, had been amicably settled out of court. The suit was over Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar shares, the rapid decline of that stock from the 90's to the 60's bringing on the suit on the grounds of a breach of contract on the part of Mr. Politz. Mr. Hobron will continue to be one of the heavy shareholders in Hawaiian Commercial.

Ewa Sugar Company shares sold at 28 until Thursday, when the stock advanced to 28 bid, and 24 asked. The plantation is making excellent progress and the mill report so far this season is good. There is little or nothing heard on the streets concerning the increase in dividends in Ewa, which was so freely talked of a month or so ago. Ewa is making considerable money this year and will have a large balance in the hands of the agents, Castle & Cooke, at the close of the season. There were heavy sales of Kahuku at 26; the closing quotations were 25 1/2 bid; 27 asked. Oahu Sugar Company sold at 15 1/2. Waiolu dropped from 17 1/2 to sales at 15. There are no shares in the market at 15, the stock being too strong at that figure. Hawaiian Sugar sold at 42. Hawaiian Agricultural, 40 asked. A bid of 50 was made for Hawaiian Commercial and 55 asked for a few shares.

Considerable excitement was experienced when Pioneer Mill dropped from 117 1/2 to sales at 105 on Thursday's 'Change. There are large orders in the market for this stock at par.

Among the assessments there were sales of Olua at 4 1/2 and 4, and paid-in at 15 1/2. The present indications are that Olua will resume its assessments in July, when an assessment of 5 per cent will be called. McBryde assessable sold yesterday at 7 1/2. The paid-up was 12 bid, no sales. Kihel assessable was 10 bid. A bid of 45 is still being made for Brewer and a few shares are being offered at 40. First National Bank is quoted at 110 asked. Oahu Railway sells at 105. Among the bonds, sales of Hawaiian 5's were made at par; for 5 per cents 96 is asked. Sales of Oahu Railway bonds at 104.

THE LEGISLATURE HAS BEEN A POOR FINANCIER.

Finances with the Territorial Government are at present at a low ebb. The arrival of the Treasury agents from Washington with over a million of dollars for the redemption of Hawaiian Government bonds of the monarchy and republic will serve the purpose of replenishing the Treasury to a certain extent, but it will not be lasting. The curtailment of expenses in several Departments has been inaugurated and the street system of Honolulu is the sufferer thereby. The failure of the Legislature to pass any measures whereby the assessment of taxes will be equitably made, is a source of embarrassment to the Treasury. Warrants for all purposes except payroll, etc., are not cashable at the Hawaiian Treasury, nor at the banks for their face value. The payment of the salaries will continue on a cash basis, but other bills must of necessity be held for future payment. The Government is now issuing warrants which are registered and draw interest from the date of their issuance. The banks are accepting the warrants from their customers and advancing cash on them to a certain limit, holding the warrants as collateral and, of course, charging interest upon the loan. A few days since one of the banks refused to accept the warrants, claiming that one of the Government officials for the payment of a note which was drawn for money made available by the passage of a certain bill. The bill had passed both Houses and was awaiting the Governor's signature, which was also a certainty. The signature had not been attached to the bill up to 2 o'clock, and as a steamer was leaving for the Coast the next morning it was necessary for the person drawing the money to obtain the amount from the bank before 3 o'clock that day. The bank asked for a note, refusing to accept the warrants of two Government officials on behalf of the Territory. The personal note was given, and held for four hours until the bill had received the signature of the Governor.

SECRETARY GAGE'S BY AUTHORITY FOR REDEMPTION OF BONDS.

The Hawaiian Government bonds, both monarchy and republic, of the issues under the Act of October 15, 1893, Act August 15, 1898, Act September 7, 1892, Act January 11 and February 13, 1893, and Act June 13, 1898, bonds Stock U numbers 1 to 30 inclusive and Stock A, 1 to 115 inclusive, are to be paid by W. F. MacLennan and W. W. Ludlow, agents of the United States Treasury Department, who have been sent to Honolulu by Secretary Gage to redeem the bonds, in pursuance of the agreement of the United States, as expressed in the joint resolution of Congress to provide for annexing the Hawaiian Islands to the United States, approved July 7, 1898. This agreement provided that a part of the Hawaiian public debt lawfully existing at that date would be assumed by the Federal Government. By a By Authority notice in this issue, Secretary Gage states that payment of the indebtedness so assumed will be made in this City by the two agents upon presentation of the bonds to Treasurer Lansing on or before May 1, 1901, from and after which time interest thereon shall cease. The money brought to Honolulu by the agents is deposited in the First National Bank.

SMALLPOX CAME IN CLOTHING

Editor Advertiser—In your issue of the 20th instant you publish an account of the first visit of smallpox to Hawaii, taken from the personal reminiscences of William C. Parker.

From the well written account, the ship Charles Mallory arrived at Honolulu, February, 1853. Everything was done that could be done, and finally the ship left Honolulu in the March following, taking her sick man, recovered. Three months after (May) smallpox made its appearance. Certainly not from the ship per se. How, then, in those days (1849-1852) in San Francisco, thousands of people arriving and unable to take their trunks with them to the diggings, stored them in San Francisco, with the understanding that at the expiration of a given time if not called for, the trunks were to be sold at auction for storage dues.

The Charles Mallory landed in Honolulu a lot of these auction-sold trunks, and again sold them at auction. One of Honolulu's merchants bought the lot and retained the contents, all sorts of clothing, etc., to all sorts and conditions of men, women and children. This merchant in those days did the largest retail business in Honolulu. Of course, he, with the other citizens, had no idea that there was any danger from the trunks in the way of disease, over two months having elapsed since their being landed, but the smallpox of 1853 came from the clothing (chiefly woolen) in those trunks, three months after the Charles Mallory had sailed. W. C. Parker, marshal, agreed with us in this conclusion.

Warning—In these days do not purchase clothing from every Tom, Dick or Harry who arrives in Honolulu, and who is hard pressed for coin for immediate wants. Yours, etc.,

RESIDENT SINCE 1851.

Under the national bankruptcy law many curiosities in litigation have appeared, but Frank R. Wessa of Cincinnati takes the prize. He owes \$100 for rent, provisions and medical attendance; assets, nil. He drew up the papers himself, thus saving a lawyer's fee, and included the United States among his creditors, entering the country as entitled to the \$5 fee for making him a bankrupt, although Uncle Sam must go empty-handed with the others. The court clerk refused to file the petition without the \$5 fee and Wessa fled it himself.

The Earl of Halsbury is about to resign the post of Lord Chancellor and be succeeded by Baron Alverstone, the

Douglas Story, a Britisher, who has been contributing an interesting series of "Washington Impressions" to the New York Herald, says: "I met the American woman in London, where she was all Dickens and the Newgate Calendar; I encountered her in Paris, where she was artistic, and, in its most innocent sense, degenerate. I watched her in Munich, where she was the earnest of all the mad visionaries gathered together there; and I marvelled at her in Cairo, where she was a living indictment of the indiscretions of Worth and the gaucheries of the Bon Marche. Everywhere I found her interesting, a charming companion, full of naive enthusiasm and an embarrassing inquisitiveness. The adaptability of the American woman is a source of perennial astonishment to our more phlegmatic folk of the East. She will cover Europe in a six weeks' tour and assume in each capital the correct coloring of her immediate environment. Only the French woman can rival her in her adaptability to social change, and no nationality can compete with the women of America in their instant conformity with the novel conditions of race and habit. The result is that all over the world the interchange between the local American colony and the permanent society of the district is more spontaneous than that of any other foreign group. American women are happily married into every civilized race, and in the British, French, German and Italian nobilities are to be found more women of American extraction than of any other nationality. This must not be attributed to the superior wealth of the American woman, to her beauty, or to her education, but solely to her supreme adaptability. There are probably more eligible English women on the Continent than American, but racial antipathies prevent intermarriage."

Cat Tactics—The other day I heard of a cat which had been trained to rattle a certain door when she wished to get out. Her owner, it seems, had set apart for the cat's use a special chair in the sitting room, and one day inadvertently occupied it while the cat was in the room. Meanwhile the cat roamed restlessly about, trying first one place and then another, until, finding that her mistress still sat stolidly in this special chair, she deliberately walked to the outer door, rattled it, and when her mistress came to let her out, turned around and ran back to the sitting room, perching herself on the chair with an air of triumphant satisfaction, much to the amazement of her mistress.—Boston Transcript.

Arch Arnold returned to the Texas penitentiary after having been a fugitive twenty-five years, and gave himself up. He was promptly pardoned by the Governor.

Turkey has forbidden an assembly of

OUR \$4.50 SHOES!

With heavy soles are just the right kind for rainy weather wear. You may pick from box calf or Russia calf shoes. These are in blacks and russets. The shape is that full generous winter last which is protective as well as pleasing. We have all sizes and all widths.

MANUFACTURERS SHOE COMPANY



Wagons, Brakes, Phaetons, Surreys, Buggies, Runabouts. Harness, Varnishes, Carriage Material, Iron Horse Shoes.

Pacific Vehicle & Supply Company.

Day Block, Beretania Street, Honolulu.

WRITE US FOR

OUR ILLUSTRATED
CATALOGUE
AND
PRICES.



Read the Hawaiian Gazette

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For Japan and China.

ERIC MARU MAY 2
NIPPON MARU MAY 10
PERU MAY 18
COPTIC MAY 26
AMERICA MARU JUNE 3
PEKING JUNE 11
GAILIC JUNE 19
HONGKONG MARU JUNE 27
CHINA JULY 5
DORIC JULY 13
NIPPON MARU JULY 21
PERU JULY 29

For San Francisco.

COPTIC MAY 2
AMERICA MARU MAY 10
PEKING MAY 18
GAILIC MAY 26
HONGKONG MARU JUNE 3
CHINA JUNE 11
DORIC JUNE 19
NIPPON MARU JUNE 27
PERU JULY 5
COPTIC JULY 13
AMERICA MARU JULY 21
PEKING JULY 29
GAILIC AUG. 6

FOR GENERAL INFORMATION, APPLY TO

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd. AGENTS.

Just Received Cabot's Creosote Stains

A CARLOAD OF

All numbers direct from the factory.

Carbolineum, Coal Tar, Magnite.

THE BEST COLD WATER PAINT

MICHIGAN STOVE CO.'S

Garland Stoves and



RANGES

Another carload comprising new patterns.

Sterling Blue Flame Stoves

Garden Hose, all sizes. A complete line of Paints and Varnishes.

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

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THE SCOTIONS GET WILD

(From Saturday's daily.)

The Senate proceedings yesterday assumed a truly American aspect, and was as stormy as any frontier State Legislature could wish for. The county bill was taken up for third reading, the first thing. All went well until the question of the county bill of the county was reached. Senator C. Brown moved to amend, changing the county seat from Waimea to Lihue. The Senate was immediately in an uproar, all speaking in Hawaiian. The chair found it impossible to maintain order, although he frantically pounded his desk with the gavel.

Senator C. Brown insisted on the floor and grew very angry. Senator Russell rose to a point of order and was recognized by the chair. "Sit down," cried Russell Brown, in tones that were very familiar in the early part of the session, when the Senator from Hilo held the chair.

Brown—"I won't sit down, although the president has ordered me to. I have the floor."

White (rising to his feet and sawing the air in Brown's direction)—"You don't like this law."

Brown—"No, I don't."

White—"Well, we'll show you." Then to the chair—"I move this bill pass third reading right now."

The independent side of the House rose to its feet and shouted a vociferous "kokuu," immediately thereafter squelching the angry Senator from Oahu with an overwhelming vote.

Senator Achi mildly suggested that the Organic Act called for the yeas and nays on third reading of a bill, and President Kalua called for them, resulting in nine to four in favor, Senator Achi not voting.

Senator Crabbe voting in favor, explaining that he was in favor of municipal government in some form.

It was all done so quickly that all were surprised at the result, and at a moment a dead silence prevailed. The Senator from Oahu could not quite pull himself together after such a crusher, and was hardly heard from during the remainder of the session.

Previously the county bill discussion the chair announced the following committee on accounts, to take the place of the members who resigned on Wednesday: Messrs. Crabbe, J. F. Brown and Kalauokalani.

Senate Bill 24, concerning the poll tax, came up next and passed third reading with a rush.

Senator White, under suspension of rules, introduced the following resolution to welcome President McKinley, which, after a short delay, was adopted.

Whereas, the President of the United States, William McKinley, is about to visit the city of San Francisco in the coming month of May, and

Whereas, it is fitting that we, as a Territory, and in part of the great American people, should do our share towards welcoming him, and making his visit to the shores of the Pacific pleasant and agreeable, if not profitable, therefore,

Be it resolved, by the Legislature of the Territory, that a commission, consisting of five members from the Senate and five members from the House of Representatives, including the presiding officer of each house, be appointed to call upon the President and extend to him a warm-hearted aloha of the people of this Territory, and

Resolved, further, that there be set apart in the appropriation bill from any available funds in the Treasury a sum of money sufficient for the expenses of the commission.

WILLIAM WHITE.

Senator Carter then introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, during 1899 and 1900, under the authority of the law the Auditor allowed certain transfers from current receipts to loan fund for the purpose of paying depositors of the Postal Savings Bank, and in accordance with Act 63, section 1 of Session Laws of 1899;

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, that the Auditor General and Treasurer are hereby authorized to make such entries as are necessary to make permanent the expenditures on loan account from current cash receipts, amounting to \$739,000.

G. R. CARTER.

Senator Carter explained that this resolution was necessary to correct the Auditor's books. It seems that when the government was flush, under the old regime, it had drawn out a general fund for \$739,000, instead of issuing bonds for that amount, and since the Organic Act accounts could not be corrected without drawing that amount from the loan fund and placing it at the disposal of the government for current accounts, a joint resolution was necessary to authorize the Auditor to make the correction.

Senator Paris embraced the opportunity, under suspension of the rules, to make two unimportant reports from the public lands committee on House bills that might come up before the session closed. The Senate then adjourned, to meet at 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was marked by a quiet industry that was conspicuous in the morning. House Bill 23 was rushed through both second and third readings. House Bill 93 was reconsidered for the purpose of amending it to increase the commissions from three to five, and to increase the fees from four to nine thousand dollars.

Senate Bill 84, franchise for the Hilo electric railway, came up for third reading, and Senator Russell started out to knife it by amending the value out of it.

Baldwin—"No man would invest a cent in this railway if the term was cut down to twenty years."

Russell—"That's what I want. Hilo is not ready for such a franchise. It is an infamous bill. It covers every street in the town. If I did not oppose this bill I should expect to be hung when I get back to Hilo" (laughter). The bill passed third reading, nevertheless.

Senate Bill 65, the loan act, then passed third reading with only one dissenting vote.

Senate Bill 66, providing for expenditures under the loan act, was amended by Carter's introduction of a substitute bill to conform with the committee's report, and passed third reading.

It was moved to adjourn, which was lost; but motion to adjourn to 7:30 p. m., prevailed.

NIGHT SESSION.

The Senate broke all records in last evening's session, by passing thirteen bills on third reading and nine bills on second reading. Time, 3 hours and 45 minutes. There was little or no discussion. By common consent debate was limited to simple explanations.

Secretary Caypless broke all his previous records as a rapid reader, and came in at the stretch without a ring

a hair, or ever a frog in his throat. Nearly all the bills passed were amendments to, or repealing existing laws to conform to the changed conditions.

Both franchise bills, namely, bills 84 and 92, for railroads in Kona, Hawaii, introduced by Senators Paris and Achi, were passed, and go to Congress for confirmation.

The bills passed are as follows: Senate Bills 81, 82, 83 and 92 (franchise bills); 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

HOUSE TALKS ABOUT TAXATION

Fifty-fourth Day—One hundred and twenty-two bills introduced; about thirty presented for signature.

The session extension came up in the House this morning. Representative Beckley introducing a resolution asking that the full limit of the law. The resolution quoted extensively from the Organic Act, reading as follows:

Whereas, section 43 of the Organic Act of this Territory provides among other things "that each session of the Legislature shall continue not longer than sixty days, excluding Sundays and holidays"; and

Whereas, there remain but few session days in which to complete the work of this Legislature; and

Whereas, section 55 of the said Act makes it the duty of this First Legislature to "reapportion the membership in the Senate and House of Representatives among the Senatorial and Representative districts upon the basis of the population in each of said districts who are citizens of the Territory"; and

Whereas, the Superintendent of the Twelfth Census has not, so far as this Legislature has been advised, issued the information that is required in order to comply with the provisions of said section 55; and

Whereas, section 85 of said Organic Act provides in reference to the election of a Delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, the "times, places and manner of holding elections shall be as fixed by law"; and

Whereas, said section 85 also contains the provision that "No salaried or salaried officers or employees shall be sold, except under such regulations and restrictions as the Territorial Legislature shall provide"; and

Whereas, section 56 of said Act provides "that the Legislature may create counties and towns and city municipalities within the Territory of Hawaii, and provide for the government thereof"; and

Whereas, the annexation of these Islands to the United States has deprived the Government of these Islands of a large portion of the revenue by the transfer to the National Government of the postoffice and customs bureau and otherwise, thereby necessitating a complete revision of the revenue and taxation laws in order to provide for the needs of a government situated as this Territory is at the crossroads of the Pacific, and whose people have attained a high standard in commerce, education and political government since the organization of the First Legislature of the Islands in 1840, and a gradual introduction and extension of the American public school system to a degree of efficiency sufficient to rank Hawaii's percentage of literacy as among the best of any State or Territory of this Union; and

Whereas, notwithstanding the fact that the Islands now comprising this Territory have had a legislative government continuously for over sixty years, such government, while fairly representative of the people of these Islands up to the beginning of the year 1893, has from that time up to the date of the erection of this Territory been less representative in form, though republican in name, than was the government under the old regime, owing to the strong features of centralization embodied in the Constitution of the Republic of Hawaii; and

Whereas, in all American States local self-government is the fundamental principle and mainstay of their institutions, and it is highly important that thoroughly American forms and theories of government should be embodied in the laws of this Territory at the earliest possible date in order that American citizens coming here, and the American citizens born, or now residing here may have the privilege of a voice in the management of their local affairs, a privilege embodied in the Constitution, and regarded by all American citizens as an inalienable right; and

Whereas, all the political parties of the Territory of Hawaii are pledged to the extension of American forms of government to this Territory, and have, prior to the meeting of this Legislature, presented an enormous expenditure of time and labor in creating a general municipal charter and in re-modelling the charters of various American cities, especially those of Seattle, San Francisco and Indianapolis, to the needs of Honolulu, and in re-modelling the codes of the State of Nebraska and the Territory of Oklahoma to so far as they relate to county government, all of which forms of government have been entirely unknown to Hawaiian law heretofore, and although carefully framed, remains to be done a very great amount of careful revision of the work of these commissions by the Legislature; and

Whereas, there are now pending before the Legislature a bill providing for the registration of voters and the holding of elections; a number of bills relating to and regulating the sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquors; a bill creating counties in this Territory and providing for their government; a bill for city government for Honolulu; a general municipal franchise Act—leaving it optional with cities to adopt same or not—various bills aiming to provide a taxation system and loan fund yielding the necessary revenue for carrying on the fiscal affairs of the Government; a bill making unlawful the adulteration of foods and drugs; a bill reorganizing the Board of Health; and one for the prevention of persons afflicted with leprosy

from entering the Territory, and many other bills relating to the operation of the powers of the City of Honolulu, and another relating to its sanitary requirements; a bill relating to the employment of citizens on public works; a bill relating to the employment of citizens in the electric and appointive offices of the government; a bill relating to the Territory; a bill providing for condemning lands for streets and roads; and various bills relating to the judicial system of the Territory; and

Whereas, all the bills above enumerated are now in the House or Senate in various stages of the routine of enactment; and

Whereas, it is utterly impossible for the Legislature to give these various matters the consideration they require in the interval still remaining in the regular session; and

Whereas, none of the important measures above enumerated have reached such a stage of completion, as to ensure their passage, except in an imperfect form unless the session of this Legislature be extended by the Governor "for not more than thirty days," as provided in section 43 of the Organic Act; now, therefore, the Governor be, and is hereby, respectfully requested to extend the session of this Legislature to the limit authorized by law for the purpose of yielding the Legislature the necessary time to properly formulate the legislation hereinbefore mentioned; and be it further

Resolved, That the Speaker of this House appoint a committee of three for the purpose of presenting this resolution to the Governor.

F. W. BECKLEY, Representative Third District, Honolulu, T. H., April 26, 1901.

The resolution was adopted, and Robertson roared the majority for doing so, saying that the Legislature had done nothing to entitle them to an extra session, that the resolution failed to make mention of the many measures, ranging from ridiculous to vicious, that were up for consideration, as well as the more important measures.

"Our time has been spent in squabbling over points of order, and not in debating important measures."

The lack of leadership and any attempt at organization among the majority has resulted in floundering about and nothing definite has been accomplished.

An extra session would be simply a waste of time and would be given to talk over pet schemes of members that would bring in no benefit to anyone.

The County bill, for example, has been passed through this House into the Senate full of acknowledged errors, which to save time, the Senate were left to correct. They have, however, passed the measure without even reading it through. It is not to be expected that the Governor will sign such a bill which means more hard work wasted.

Mossman found the judiciary committee responsible for the lack of business done, and Beckley stated that the block was due to the refusal of the executive departments to co-operate with the Legislature. He alluded to a family compact, being anxious to shut off the first Legislature of the people in Hawaii, and show the world that the islands were incapable of self government.

Emmeluth was considerably worked up over the speechmaking, and tried to get in his opinion, but was shut off by the previous question. Aylett Dickey, Hoogs, Kumulae and Robertson voted against the adoption of the resolution, Monsarrat going over to the Home Rulers.

The resolution was ordered spread on the journal, and Prendergast, chairman, Robertson and Monsarrat were appointed a committee to see the Governor. Robertson and Monsarrat declined to serve, but the noon recess shut off their objections.

The Public Lands Committee reported favorably on claims advanced by certain sugar planters on the Island of Maui to indemnify them for damages caused by water having been shut off from their lands by the action of the Government while making a road contiguous to the said lands.

Makakau proposed that the report be passed, as the Government had been unwilling to give them evidence asked for, and seemed not to want to deny the same; evidence had therefore been obtained from the petitioners themselves, which showed that the damage was due to the Government's action.

The report was then and there adopted, although Dickey moved to postpone until the special session.

The report of the same committee upon House bill 84, relating to the construction of a system by the Standard Telephone Company, recommended the reducing of the term of years from fifty to twenty-five years, and added a section providing for the annual payment to the Territory of five per cent of its gross receipts. A change was made to place the conduits containing wires at least two feet beneath the surface, no depth being specified originally. The committee recommended the bill's passage, as most cities of this size had two systems, while we had only one, and such competition reduced rates and thereby helped out the "poor man."

The "poor man" phrase is now a set sentence used in almost every speech and every committee report, especially by the native side of the House, though Emmeluth is very fond of it also.

The report was adopted, and a joint resolution received from the Senate related to certain transfers to be made by the Auditor; was read and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A joint resolution recommending that a commission of five Senators and five Representatives should walk upon President McKinley during his trip to the Coast and help to make his trip enjoyable if not profitable.

The presiding officers of both Houses were to be included and their expenses paid.

Hoogs: "Is this a joke or in earnest?"

Aylett: "Then on behalf of Mr. Monsarrat I intend to bring in a bill for \$100,000 to defray these expenses."

Kumulae wanted to make it ten House members.

Mossman: "Mr. Speaker, makai. This is waste of time to make amendment; let us adopt the report."

Dickey: "I am testotally opposed to this resolution. It is nonsense. We haven't got a cent in the Treasury."

Kanaho also thought it a waste of money while roads needed repairing.

"Why not send a nice resolution? If, for their government, we kill for us send only Hawaiians; then the President will see when we answer his English in Hawaiian that he was wrong in the Organic Act when he made English the official language of the Islands."

Hoogs: "Let us all go, including the stenographer—except, of course, Kanaho and Aylett. I don't like it."

Mossman: "In the old days of the Republic money was wasted. Dillingham got \$3,000 for his railroad; that didn't

get the poor man anything. Let us adopt the resolution."

Emmeluth: "I would like to find out which are the ten as suggested by Kumulae."

Hoogs handed in a joint resolution that as the Duke of Cornwall was visiting the Colonies might be dead broke before his coronation these ten should be taken.

The House would not stand for this being read, however, and Kumulae's amendment was voted on and lost.

Mossman and Makakau voted in favor of the resolution and eleven against it. As those not voting are counted in the affirmative, this passed the resolution, but the yeas and nays were taken.

Hoogs: "I find we have only forty-five cents in the Treasury and I withdraw my resolution."

The resolution was lost by a vote of 18-12.

House bill 10, relating to the Judges of the Circuit Court, passed its second reading.

House bill 65, reorganizing the Board of Health, passed its third reading.

House bill 104, appointing an inspector of weights and measures, passed its third reading by a unanimous vote.

House bill 85, an Act to protect the manufacture of bottles to contain

PROBLEM OF RACES

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—"America's Race Problem" proved a hard nut to crack for the learned members of the American Academy of Political and Social Science at their fifth annual convention yesterday, but they tackled it bravely, and made fine headway toward solving these problems. They first met at the Manufacturers' Club, and included in the day's program an informal luncheon, a late reception and afternoon and evening sessions, at which interesting papers were read on the races of the Pacific and the annual address on "The Causes of Race Superiority." Talcott Williams presided over the inaugural sessions, and the speakers included the Academy's president, Professor Samuel McCune Lindsay; Rev. Charles C. Pierce, the noted army chaplain from the Philippines; Dr. Titus Munson Coan of New York, and Professor Edward A. Ross of the University of Nebraska.

At the afternoon session the physical, geographic and climatic conditions in the Oriental archipelago and their influence on racial conditions were touched upon by Dr. Coan, who made the opening address and spoke mainly of the Hawaiian Islands, giving a forceful review of the history, language, arts and poetry of the Republic's proteges. Many curious facts were brought out by the speaker in regard to the population of the islands.

INFANTICIDE IN HAWAII.

The natives, he said, formerly limited the numbers of inhabitants to the supporting capacity of the land practically by infanticide. There was no struggle for sustenance, no destructive famines, and the population was methodically kept down to the living limit, so that, outside of this barbarous practice, life on the islands reached an ideal condition. While not defending the means by which this condition was attained, Dr. Coan remarked that the question to be met in over-populated districts today was the limitation of mere quantity and the improvement of quality.

Chaplain Pierce, who was attached to General Otis' staff in the Philippines, proceeded to underline the arguments of anti-imperialists in a narration of several years' experience with the conditions in the Philippines.

"The word Filipino as popularly applied, is a misnomer," he said. "It does not designate a people, for there are eighty tribes in the islands, and the Tagalos, who are carrying on the instruction, have no more right to it than others. A Filipino people cannot be said to exist, and, without it, arguments in favor of popular sovereignty have no logical standing. Such arguments seem, in my opinion, to propose giving the Tagal tribe the right to govern all the tribes on the islands."

FACTORS IN PACIFICATION.

Dr. Pierce quoted history to prove that the Tagalos were not the original possessors of the land. Speaking of the tribes collectively, he said that they were a most hospitable people and had strong family ties. The rumor that the United States proposed to deport all captured hostiles to Guam, he said, would be an important factor in ending the fighting, so afraid was the native of being removed from his home. The Tagalos are eager for education, according to Dr. Pierce, and the liberal provision for public schools will be another factor in the work of pacification. Many amusing anecdotes were introduced to illustrate the phases of native character.

At the evening session in the New Century drawing room, President Lindsay reviewed the work of the academy during the past year. The annual address "The Causes of Race Superiority," by Professor Ross, was followed by a reception to speakers and guests. Professor Ross traced the superiority of migrating races through centuries of history, and said in part:

CAUSES OF RACE SUPERIORITY.

The first cause of race superiority to which I invite your attention is a physiological trait, namely, climatic adaptability. Just now it is a grave question whether the flourishing and teeming peoples of the North temperate zone can provide outlets for their surplus population in the rich but undeveloped lands of the tropics. Their superiority, economic and military, over the peoples under the vertical sun is beyond cavil. But can they assert and profit by this superiority save by imposing on the natives of the tropics the odious and demoralizing servile relation? Can the white man work and multiply in the tropics or will his role be limited to commercial and industrial exploitation at a safe distance by means of a changing male contingent of soldiers, officials, business agents, planters and overseers?

The answer is not yet sure, but the facts bearing on acclimatization are not comforting to our race. Immunity from the fevers that waste men in hot humid climates seems to be in inverse ratio to energy. The French are more successful in tropical settlements than the Germans or the English. The Spanish, Portuguese and Italians surpass the French in almost every measure. When it comes to settling Africa, instead of merely exploring or subduing it, the people may unexpectedly change their roles. With all their energy and their numbers, the Anglo-Saxons appear to be physiologically inept and incapable of making of Guiana or the Philippines a home such as they have made in New Zealand or Minnesota. In the tropics their very virtues—their push, their uncompromising standards, their aversion to intermarriage with the natives—are their destruction.

Omnibus, on the other hand, is the extraordinary power of accommodation enjoyed by the Mongolians. Says Professor Ripley: "The Chinese succeed in Guiana where the white man cannot live, and they thrive from Siberia, where the mean temperature is below freezing, to Singapore on the equator." There are even some who believe that the Chinese are destined to dispossess the Malay in Southwestern Asia and the islands of the Pacific, and the Indians in the tropical parts of South America.

HANDICAPS OF THE WHITE MAN.

There is, indeed, such a thing as acclimatization, but this is virtually the creation at a frightful cost of a new race

variety by climatic selection. We may, therefore, regard his lack of adaptability as a handicap which the white man must ever bear in competing with black, yellow or brown men. His science and his invention give him only a temporary advantage, for as the facilities for diffusion increase they must pass to all. Even his educational and political institutions will spread wherever they are suitable. All precedence founded on the possession of magazine rifles or steam, or the press, or the Christian religion, must end as these elements merge into the all-embracing, everywhere diffused, cosmopolitan culture. Even the advantage conferred upon a race by closer political cohesion or earlier development of the State cannot last. Could we run the coming centuries through a kinesiograph we should see all these things as mere clothes. For in the last analysis it is solely on its persistent physiological and psychological qualities that the ultimate destinies of a race depend.

The next truth to which I invite your attention is, that one race may surpass another in energy. The average of individual energy is not a fixed race attribute, for new varieties are constantly being created by migration. The voluntary unassisted migrations of individuals to lands of opportunity tend always to the upbuilding of highly energetic communities and peoples. To the wilderness go not the brainiest or noblest or highest bred, but certainly the strongest and most enterprising. The weakling and the sluggish stay at home or, if they are launched into the new conditions, they soon go under. The Boers are reputed to be of finer physique than their Dutch congeners. In America before the days of exaggerated immigration the emigrants were physically taller than the people from which they sprang, the difference amounting in some instances to an average of more than an inch. By measurements taken during the Civil War the Scotch in America were found to exceed their countrymen by two inches. Moreover, the recruits hailing from other States than those in which they had been born were generally taller than those who had not changed their residence.

STIMULATED BY DEMOCRACY.

There is no doubt that the form of society which a race adopts is potent to arrest or to release its energy. In this respect Americans are peculiarly fortunate, for their energies are stimulated to the utmost by democracy. I refer not to popular government, but to the fact that with us social status depends little on birth and much on personal success. I will not deny that money, not merit is frequently the test of social standing and that Titania is often found kissing "the fair long ears" of some Bottom; but the commercial spirit, even if it cannot lend society nobility or worth, certainly encourages men to strive.

Without a social ladder, without infection from a leisure class that keeps up its standard of comfort, a body of yeomen settling in a new and fertile land will be content with the simplicity and rude plenty. A certain sluggishness prevails among the Boers, as it prevailed among the first settlers beyond the Alleghenies. If, on the other hand, there is a social ladder, but it is occupied by those of a military or hereditary position, as in the Spanish communities of the Southwest, there is likewise no stimulus to energy. But if vigorous men form new communities in close enough touch with rich and old communities to accept their exacting standards of comfort, without at the same time accepting their social ranking, each man has the greatest possible incentive to improve his condition. Such has been the relation of America to England, and of the West to the East.

This is why America spells opportunity. Inspired by hope and ambition, last two generations of Americans have amazed the world by the breathless speed with which they have subdued the Western half of the continent and filled the wilderness with homes and cities. Never has there been such a prodigious amount of labor, such miracles of enterprise, as the creation within a single lifetime of a vast, ordered, civilized life between the Mississippi and the Pacific. Witnessing such lavish expenditures of human force, can we wonder at American "push," American nervousness and heart failure, at grey hairs in the thirties and old age in the fifties at our proverb, "Time is money," and at the ubiquitous American rocking chair or hammock which enables a tired man to rest quickly?

Free institutions and universal education have keyed to the highest tension the ambitions of the American. He has been chiefly farmer and is only beginning to expose himself to the deteriorating influences of city and factory. He is now probably at the climax of his energy, and everything promises that in the centuries to come he is destined to play a brilliant and leading role on the stage of history.

THE PROGRAM FOR TODAY.

"The Race Problem of the South" will be discussed at today's afternoon session in New Century Drawing Room. President Lindsay presided, and the speakers included Secretary of the Navy, President George T. Winston, of the North Carolina College of Agriculture, and Professor W. E. Burghardt DuBois, of Atlanta University, will present the arguments. At the closing session tonight Provost Charles C. Harrison, of the University of Pennsylvania, will preside and Senator Orville H. Platt, of Connecticut, will speak on "Our Relations to the People of Cuba and Porto Rico." "The Spanish Population of Cuba and Porto Rico" will be the subject of Chas. M. Pepper's address.

April Planters' Monthly.

The Hawaiian Planters' Monthly for April is just out. It has a well-assorted number of articles on the sugar industry of the Hawaiian Islands, the mills, plantations and methods of cultivation. The monthly contains the following:

Stock List.
Notes on Current Topics.
A Model Sugar Mill.
Infertility of Soil.
England and Her Free Sugar System.
Plants Sent by Mail.
The Holocaust of Hawaiian Postage Stamps.
The Labor Question in Queensland.
Rational Manuring on Hawaiian Sugar Plantations, From a Practical Standpoint.
Forests and Rainfall.
Sugar as Food.
Arsenicated Sugar.
West India Committee.
Wireless Telegraph Between Belgium and England.
The Sugar Cane Borer.
What's a Mule Fit For?
The International Cable Network.
Predicting Storms.
Cultivation of Sugar Cane in Queensland.
Feeding the Orient—Opening for Farm Products in the Far East.
Pure Food Bill.
The Pineapple Season.
Story of the Seedless Orange.
Temperature at Honolulu.
Record of the Rainfall at Honolulu for the Past Seventeen Years.

Shipping Notes.

The *Makahala* arrived from Makahala with 1,000 bags of sugar for Alexander & Baldwin, and the following passengers: Mrs. H. Cook, C. Hanning, Captain Robinson, Ah Hui, and wife and four children, and 11 deck passengers. The American schooner *Columbia*, Captain Sprague, 4 days from Newcastle, arrived off port yesterday morning and anchored. She called for orders and will be sent, probably, to Ellice to discharge her cargo of coal.

Notice has been received by the post-office authorities to the effect that no more mail will come to Honolulu on the transports for some time. Transports bound for Manila from the Coast will go to the Philippines direct hereafter. Honolulu will feel the absence of this transport mail service, and the regular mail boats, when they land their mail here will be apt to swamp the postoffice.

Sugar awaiting shipment on the Island of Kauai amounts to 71,300 bags. While the *Solace* is in port Captain Winslow will muster his men twice daily, and will keep a careful record of all members of the crew who are Chinese. If any Chinese are missing at any time Collector Stackable will be promptly notified. There are no Chinese aboard who have not been enlisted in American ports, and the men will be permitted to come ashore.

The next mail from the Coast will probably bring the news of the arrival of Captain Merry, from Guam, at that port.

The *Solace*, on the voyage down from the Coast, spoke the four-masted bark *Olympic*, which sailed hence on the 18th for San Francisco with sugar, after being visited by the Coast Guard. The *Solace* spoke her in latitude 23 north, longitude 154 west. Captain Gibbs asked Captain Winslow to report him here.

The new American schooner *Admiral*, Captain Jensen, arrived here from Newcastle on Saturday morning, after a good trip of only forty-two days. Murton, a member of the crew, was in irons, charged with mutiny at sea. Murton had trouble with the second mate and, the captain siding with his officer, the man afterwards included the captain in his attempts to get satisfaction for what he considered his wrongs. The sailor made an attempt to smash the captain's head, and the captain pulled a gun and discouraged any such ideas. He then ordered the man to be put in irons. The man will be tried here.

Schooner *Manila* sailed for the Sound in ballast on Saturday. The *Zealandia* sailed for San Francisco on Saturday with 22,000 bags of sugar, 1,000 bunches of bananas, and 1,000 bundles of hides. The following were passengers: F. J. Maduro, Mariano Abril, W. J. de Gear, Major Ennis, F. Dohman Jr., L. G. Bees, W. F. Gunn, Captain Fuller, B. Smith, Wray Taylor, J. F. Pierce, Hon. George D. Gear, Mr. Smith.

The Lyman D. Foster is reported to have waited at Kananapali for two weeks; first for a crew, and then for an opportunity to get to sea.

Paymaster Phillips, who arrived on the *Solace*, enters upon his new duties today. Many Japanese went to the Coast on the *Zealandia* on Saturday to work on the railroads. The *Kinua* arrived from Hilo and way ports earlier than was expected on Saturday. She brought 25 head of cattle, 90 hogs, 45 sacks of taro, 12 sacks of corn, and 250 packages of sundries. She reports the following sugar on hand: 7,900; Hakalau Plantation, 15,000; Lapaohoe Sugar Company, 17,000; Okaia Sugar Company, 12,000; Paauhau Mill, 10,000; Kukaia Mill, 6,000; Honokaa, 10,000; Kukuihaele, 10,000; Hamakua Mill, 1,500; Punaluu, 15,000; Honuaunee, 12,000.

The *Kinua* brought the following passengers: L. A. Andrews, Miss A. M. Reynolds, E. H. Bryan Jr., C. Weatherwax, W. G. Hyman, I. M. Hatch, E. E. Paxton, D. A. Cox, Joe P. Sisson, James P. Sisson, William McKay, D. Collins, J. H. Arnold, George B. Curtis, A. W. Richardson, C. G. Kinney, Capt. H. E. Soule, S. Decker, W. Awana, W. F. Drake, J. McCabe, Mrs. A. Clarke, C. Afong, H. M. Pembroke, C. L. Chan, D. J. Costello, T. A. Akana, R. A. Woodward, Mrs. Atcock and child, Geo. Hammer, D. J. McKay, J. S. McCandless, George Booles, J. Bowler, G. P. Petersen, Major George Wood, C. A. de Cew, F. J. Cross, and 96 deck.

Steamers From Kauai.

Early yesterday morning the steamer *W. G. Hall* arrived from Nawiliwili with 4,100 bags of K. P. sugar for H. Hackfeld & Co., and 1,900 bags of G. & R. sugar for H. Waterhouse & Co.

The following passengers arrived on the *Hall*: C. A. Rice, Washburn, Richardson, Mr. Hibby, Mrs. Bush, Miss K. Trask, Monarratt, H. Isenberg, Isenberg, W. F. Love, Mrs. A. Ludloff, J. K. Malao, Mrs. Malao, J. Givlin, C. K. Bishop, Mikado, Ball Young, Young Fat, and McNichols and wife, and 29 deck.

The *Waialeale* arrived from Kauai with 3,500 bags of sugar, and the James Makee came in from Kapaa, Kauai. The *Waialeale* went to Kauai on her last trip, with Porto Rican laborers. The *Makahala* has trouble with her donkey engine at Waimea. She reports the man with the smallpox on the Island of Kauai as very much improved and out of danger, although still quarantined. There had been no other cases reported. Good weather prevails on the Garden Isle.

For the Coast Trade.

San Francisco ship owners have every faith in the future of the "wind jammer," and in consequence almost every shipyard along the coast is rushed with work. Matthew Turner is busy at Benicia on another of "the last I will build." This time it will be a handsome four-masted barkentine of 1,100 tons burden. She will be 220 feet long, 42 feet beam and 17 feet deep. Her sail plan will be peculiar, as she will carry no gaff topsails. Stay-sails will take their place. The new vessel has not been named, and Captain Turner says he will not fix a name until the last moment.

Hay & Wright have launched the four-masted schooner *Mindoro*. She is 175 feet long, 25 feet 6 inches beam and 14 feet deep. She is 700 tons burden.

CAUGHT A DREADFUL COLD.

Marlon Kooke, manager of T. M. Thompson, a large importer of fine millinery at 1653 Milwaukee avenue, Chicago, says: "During the late severe weather I caught a dreadful cold which kept me awake at night and made me unfit to attend my work during the day. One of my milliners was taking Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for a severe cold at that time, and I bought some for myself. It acted like magic and I began to improve at once. I am now entirely well and feel very pleased to acknowledge its merits." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

SORE HANDS

Red, Rough Hands, Itching Burning Palms and Painful Finger Ends


ONE NIGHT TREATMENT

Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear, during the night, old, loose kid gloves, with the finger ends cut off and air holes cut in the palms. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with shapeless nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is simply wonderful.

Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammation, and chafing, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sensitive antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing thickened emulsion, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. Aut. Depot: H. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LEXSON LTD., Cape Town.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. Aut. Depot: H. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LEXSON LTD., Cape Town.



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OF BERLIN.

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F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,

General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

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Total reinsurance 107,650,000

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Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies 8,800,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000
Total reinsurance 43,800,000

The undersigned, general agents at the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday, April 26.
 E. L. str. Waiwaka, from San Francisco.
 Saturday, April 27.
 U. S. S. Solace, Winlow, 1 day from San Francisco.
 W. str. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo and Waipoua.
 Am. str. Admiral Jensen, 42 days from New Zealand.
 S. str. Golden Gate, Mason, from Kaula.
 W. str. Mokoli, Napala, from Lualaba.
 Sunday, April 28.
 E. L. str. W. O. Hall, from Nawiliwili.
 E. L. str. James M. Keene, from Kapa.
 E. L. str. Mikahala, from Kaula.
 E. L. str. Waiwaka, from Kaula.
 Am. str. Columbia, Sprague, 45 days from Newcastle; off port for orders.
 Monday, April 29.
 Am. str. Kailua, Belquist, 62 days from Newcastle with coal; will discharge at Kilauea.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Friday, April 26.
 E. L. str. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, for Hawaii.
 W. str. Claudine, Parker, for Maui and Hawaii.
 Saturday, April 27.
 O. S. S. Zealandia, Dowdell, for San Francisco.
 Am. str. Henry Villard, Cudek, for San Francisco, at anchor outside harbor.
 Am. str. Manila, Knudsen, for the Sound in ballast.
 S. S. Centennial, Anderson, for San Francisco.
 Am. bkt. Omega, Mackie, for the Sound in ballast.
 W. str. Kailua, Mitchell, for Hilo.
 E. L. str. Twain, Greene, for Honolulu and Kaula.
 Sunday, April 28.
 Am. str. Inca, Rasmussen, for the Sound in ballast.
 Monday, April 29.
 Br. bk. City of Adelaide, Greenwood, for the Sound in ballast.
 E. L. str. Mikahala, for Makaweli.

Off-Shore Sailors Scarce.

Off-shore sailors are scarce in all the ports of the Pacific. At San Francisco and Portland vessels have been lying in the stream for several days, vainly endeavoring to induce seamen to sign for voyages to foreign ports. On the Sound the shortage has only been met by a close agreement between boarding masters, while in the Royal Roads the British steamer Senator has been seeking sailors without any material result. At other British Columbia points the same shortage is reported.

There is no difficulty experienced in securing sailors for coasting vessels, but these men, as a rule, refuse to go off-shore. They have homes on the coast, or are attracted by the better wages paid on coasting vessels and refuse to be signed for a foreign voyage. Efforts have been made to induce coast sailors to go off-shore, but almost without exception they have failed.

The shortage is felt keenest at Portland and San Francisco. Recently there were four vessels lying in the stream at Portland with cargoes aboard waiting to ship crews. It was impossible to get sailors for the Portland or Astoria, and efforts to secure Sound seamen were unavailing. In fact, the Columbia river boarding masters fear to go to the Sound after men, profiting by their experience in the past, when they have always had trouble with such ventures.

At San Francisco there were five ships endeavoring to find crews at the first of last week, and there was little probability of securing men enough. A carnival of drunkenness among coasting sailors would have been regarded in much the same light by boarding house men as small children look upon a Christmas tree. In fact, there is a suspicion that some of the coast sailors have been drinking for the first time in years, and their departure must have been something of a surprise party to them.

On the Sound the boarding houses are working in harmony, and not so much difficulty is experienced in securing men who wish to ship for the continent to a port where vessels with such destination are loading, and sending Australian or other off-shore sailors to points where they can get a ship. The German ship Nordsee is lying in the stream at Tacoma waiting for a crew, but she has only been loaded for a few days.

There has been some talk in Portland of the shortage of sailors on the Sound, owing to the fact that a number of schooners have arrived, but this talk arises from a lack of information, for the crews on these vessels will not sign for a foreign voyage.

The British Columbia trouble will not end before the difficulty on the Sound, and is even more serious at present. However, the summer is not a time when there is much demand for seamen, and no serious results are feared. Shipping men give various reasons for the cause of the shortage. The fact that the Alaska season will open soon and the prospect of spending a season ashore in cold climates is alluring has some effect. During good weather, too, many like to go inland and get a season in the harvest fields or working at some trade on shore. With the approach of winter they turn back to the sea. An improvement in conditions in the seaports gives the entire shoreward concentration for find, and some other employment, to ease their desire to, and it is probable no immediate improvement in the situation will be shown.

PORTO RICAN LABOR.

The difference between the daily life of a farm laborer in Porto Rico and of one in the United States is, according to Secretary Wilson, very marked. The usual hours for work in the field for Porto Rican farm hands are from 5 a. m. to 5 p. m. Most of them begin in the morning without having eaten anything. What is more remarkable, many of them eat very little until the close of the day. A few take early coffee at eleven o'clock, a half hour is allowed for those who wish to eat breakfast, and can afford to do so. This meal consists of rice and beans, bread and cheese, or sweet potatoes and fish. Where the plantation boards the hands, as sometimes occurs in the sugar-harvesting seasons, the daily ration consists of one-half pound of rice and one-fourth pound of beans, or three pounds of sweet potatoes and a half pound of dried fish, or one pound of bread and one-fourth of a pound of cheese. The laborers on the coffee estates rarely eat meat, except on Sundays.

The customary wages were thirty cents a day in gold, prior to the changes

made by giving an order on a store, which really reduced the wage value about one-third. In coffee-picking time, the women were able to earn from 15 to 25 cents per day. Coffee planters generally permit their laborers to eat the bananas on the farm, and in certain cases permit them, if they care to do so, to cultivate small tracts for vegetables; but generally the laborers have complained that they had no time for gardening. Work on the sugar plantations continues four or five months and gives employment to both women and children. The laborers on sugar and coffee plantations lead practically a wild life. They live in the mountains, with no shelter, and the children are nearly naked. There are no schools, settlements, roads, or other evidences of civilization. When the time for work on the plantations arrives they come out of the woods, to which they return when the harvest is done.

FOR THE LEPERS.

Medicines have been in constant use at the leper settlement for many years, the chemical ingredients of which are not even known to the Board of Health, the physicians there or to the lepers who swallow them. Further than this they are medicines of Japanese manufacture, the secret of which remains with those who make and sell them and nothing is known here as to what is contained in them.

The lepers have faith in the medicines, and therefore they have come to believe that the hot baths, which is a part of their treatment, are not efficacious unless the nostrums are poured into them.

Attorney-General Dole stated in yesterday's Board of Health meeting that faith sometimes had as much influence in the effecting of cures as medicines, and if the settlement people thought they were benefited by the Goto remedies he believed in letting them continue to enjoy them. If the medicines were withdrawn the people would probably lose their faith in the hot baths.

It was stated by Secretary Wilcox that the medicines cost the Board some \$900 a year. Dr. Emerson said he did not know that the medicines had ever done the people any harm. The secret remedies came in three kinds of packages; one as a powder for tea; another in the form of pills, and the third as a fluid to be added to water.

Dr. Raymond thought the Board should have a chemical examination made of the medicines. Dr. Cooper thought it peculiar that the Board should allow a medicine to be used at the settlement without knowing what it was. Dr. Raymond suggested having the manufacturers submit the formula to the Board. Mr. Dole did not believe in making public a secret formula. Dr. Raymond said he was in favor of paying out good money only for something they knew about.

"We are dealing with human nature," said Dr. Emerson, "in a peculiar form. I think there are strong reasons for coming down to the ordinary plane of human nature and using remedies to please the people, medicines which so far have proven harmless. I believe it is the part of wisdom to continue giving these medicines."

Mr. Dole moved that the medicines be continued in use, and that the Secretary be instructed to request the manufacturers to submit the formula under the pledge of the Board that they will preserve the secret.

The executive officer said he had received no word from the Board of Trustees of Oahu College relative to rendering sanitary the laundry on the college premises, and suggested that the forty-eight-hour notice be served. At this juncture President A. M. Smith of the college came into the room, and explained that the Board of Trustees' meeting had been delayed and he had intended presenting the ultimatum of the Board of Health when they met. There were certain chances to be made in the building, and he assured the Board of Health the laundry would be put in a sanitary condition.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The county bill has at last reached the Governor.

Pheasants are reported as numerous on the upland road to Waiwaka.

San Francisco advices say that Makaweli Sugar Company was to have paid a dividend of 40 cents on April 25th.

A recent syndicate article on extinct birds mentions "the gorgeous sicklebill of Hawaii, from which the old chiefs derived their feather cloaks."

The new dead-letter bureau, just inaugurated in the Honolulu postoffice, was opened yesterday, and is in charge of a young lady well known in social circles.

Vessels built in the United States during the nine months ended March 31, 1901, numbered 733 of 246,793 gross tons. The increase for the first three quarters of this year over the corresponding period last year has been 50,825 tons, of which 49,912 tons are credited to the great lakes.

The John A. Roebbling steam plow cables are used on the Spreckelsville plantation, and are far superior to the English cables, and at the same time much cheaper. The Wilder Steamship Company have the agency for these cables, and elsewhere is published a letter from Mr. W. J. Lowrie, recommending them to all plantation managers.

Allan Herbert declines to finish his last article for the Advertiser, an opening chapter of which appeared a few days ago. He says he has had twenty-three letters of inquiry, and so much personal solicitation that he has no time for his private affairs. If he writes any more on the subject of free trade it will be for a paper of less general circulation.

The annual statement of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., which has a flourishing branch in Honolulu, shows a highly prosperous condition. The paid up capital is \$1,000,000 yen, the reserve fund is \$120,000 yen, exclusive of smaller reserves for doubtful debts and buildings; the deposits are \$2,375,353 yen, and the net profits for the past year are \$150,645 yen.

It is understood that Queen Liliuokalani is becoming anxious about the gratuity she expected to receive. It is stated that if the Territory fails to do anything for her Delegate Wilcox will again present a claim in Congress for a pension, or for the Crown Lands.

H. W. C. A. ENTERTAINS

A reception was given to Miss Reynolds, the secretary of the world's Young Women's Christian Association, by the ladies of the local association at the residence of Mrs. H. F. Dillingham at Punahou, last evening.

About three hundred ladies were present, and the spacious drawing rooms of the Dillingham residence presented a gay appearance, thronged with prettily dressed guests. The ladies and ladies, cool and moon-lit, offered delightful retreats for chatting groups, and accommodated the overflow of the drawing rooms.

Mrs. Dillingham was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Coleman, Miss Lawrence, Mrs. Frear and Miss Helene Johnson.

A program of impromptu musical selections was given, Mrs. Peck and Miss Castle opening with an instrumental duet, and Miss Wood playing a violin solo with a piano accompaniment by Miss Ucker.

Mrs. Coleman in a few graceful words then introduced Miss Reynolds, who spoke entertainingly for a few minutes upon the history and growth of the Young Women's Christian Association and its objects and purposes. Yesterday was the first anniversary of the organization of the association in Honolulu, and the reception was a repetition of the one given at the Dillingham residence two years ago last evening, except in the matter of attendance and membership. Mrs. Coleman referred to this in introducing Miss Reynolds. At the opening reception last year, she said, there were only sixty present, and the prosperity and growth of the association during the twelve months was very well shown by the number there last evening, being somewhere near three hundred.

Miss Reynolds congratulated the association upon its success and its work. On behalf of the World's Young Women's Christian Association at London, she extended a greeting and the spirit of friendliness, interest and encouragement. She briefly reviewed the history of the organization from the time it was started, in 1855, at London and Bristol, by the Honorable Mrs. Kinnaird, now Lady Kinnaird, and Miss Rodgers, on until the present time.

She spoke of the organization of the World's Young Women's Christian Association seven years ago, and of the great helpfulness of a center for the widespread branches of the association in extending their work into new countries, and for mutual assistance and organized work.

In concluding Miss Reynolds made an appeal to the womanhood and sympathy of her audience, for the extension of the association in Hawaii, some of her experiences in Whitechapel work and in Japan, and appealing for the sympathy and interest of the fortunate for the unfortunate. Love, she said, was the keynote of all help, and the only way to reach the distressed and troubled hearts. "We all need," she said, "to sometimes go beyond the limits of our own little spheres, and the Young Women's Christian Association offers a great opportunity for doing good, and for helping over a world-wide area; for helping our own selves to be more happy by helping others, and for doing great good by the proper outlet of our womanly love and tenderness and sympathy. These are things that are understood throughout the universe, and need no language to interpret; by these great things accomplished—not by might, but by power, but by my spirit, said the Lord."

After Miss Reynolds' address a number of musical selections were given, and a dainty collation was served to the guests.

Reception is to be given on Monday evening, May 6, at the residence of Mrs. Coleman, the association's secretary for the past year, who is to return to the mainland soon. Invitations will be issued this week.

Former Governor William A. Newell, who had the rare distinction of being Governor of two States—New Jersey and Washington—writes in the March Success of his romantic experiences as a Congressman in 1849, when he originated the life saving service by offering a reward in the House of Representatives to appropriate money to save lives imperiled by sea. Fellow members of Congress at that session were John Quincy Adams and Abraham Lincoln.

John Quincy Adams said, "I have no objection to my name being put on the strongest of which was my reason. The scheme was impracticable, I laid the matter before a great many Senators and members, speaking to them in person. Ex-President John Quincy Adams occupied a seat just behind mine, and after the reading of the resolution by the clerk, leaned forward and said to me, 'I would like to see that resolution.' I sent for it and handed it to him. He read it over, and by handing it to me said, with a smile, 'It is good. I hope it will prevail.' Abraham Lincoln also read it, and said: 'Newell, that is a good measure. I will help you. I am something of a lawyer myself. I have sent a lawyer that righted itself on the Mississippi sandbars!'

Fully 200 people witnessed the polo game at Moanalua last Saturday afternoon, which was a decided success, both from a sportsman's standpoint and socially. The Maui men, who have received many compliments on the graceful manner with which they took their defeat, were resplendent in black and yellow, while the town's four were in blue and white. On both sides magnificent horsemanship was displayed, but the unfamiliarity of the strangers with the Honolulu grounds, bound to be somewhat different in many respects from those where they have been accustomed to practicing, was partial reason for their falling short of victory. In a consolation match, the Maui team was defeated, and later a dinner was enjoyed by both teams and friends at the Grill.

The machinists of the Honolulu Iron Works who struck several weeks ago, are beginning to feel that they have had enough of the strike, and the end of the strike is considered as the Queen's

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

April 17, No. 886-A. J. A. Perry to Antonio Perry et al.; piece land corner Kaula and Hotel street, Honolulu, 2 pieces land, Kaula, Honolulu, 2 pieces land Waiwaka, Kaula, Oahu. Consideration \$100.

No. 888-B. K. Nalpo and wife to R. Hall et al.; portion of lot 8090, Oahu, Kaula, Hawaii. Consideration \$100.

No. 889-E. and R. Wallace to R. Hall et al.; portion of Grant 1553, Oahu, Kaula, Hawaii. Consideration \$100.

No. 891-T. Oahu College to E. Macfarlane; lots 5 and 6 (29,944 sq. ft.) square feet, block 7, College Hill tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$100.

List of deeds filed for record April 24, 1901:

First Party. Second Party. Class.
 P. P. Lopez et al. to M. Simoes. D
 L. A. Thurston et al. to J. Hiram. D
 J. Q. Yee-Chun Jun et al. D
 J. L. Antonio-Young Yau et al. D
 R. Shaw-C. Brewer & Co. D
 J. K. Lota and wife-H. Birkmyre. D
 T. Oahu College-H. Holmes. D
 M. L. Burke et al.-A. M. Annin. D

List of deeds filed for record April 25, 1901:
 First Party. Second Party. Class.
 A. Ahleng et al.-A. N. Kopekai. D
 A. N. Kopekai and wife-Maul R. R. & S. Co. D
 W. McCandless-R. D. Silliman. D
 T. R. P. Bishop-D. Kawanakana. D
 M. P. Hoick-M. A. Lee et al. D
 April 26, No. 883-P. Oahu College to G. W. Kawanakana; piece of land, Kaula, Oahu, Kaula, Hawaii. Consideration \$100.

No. 884-C. B. Bette and wife to A. L. Lousson; lot 10 of R. P. 445 (26 acres), Paeo, Hamakua, Hawaii. Consideration \$100.

No. 885-C. Winam, tr. to Mrs. Geo. H. Angus; lots 1, 2, 5 and 25 (39,000 square feet), Kapihulu, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$300.

No. 886-W. C. Achi and wife to Liliuokalani; piece land (3.55 square feet), Kekio tract, Waikeiki, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$100.

No. 887-P. Honolulu to W. C. Achi; ap. 1 of lot 1456 (0.19 acre), ap. 2 of lot 1450 (0.07 acre), Kekio, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$100.

No. 888-PH and Kunelelo to Wm. Kahikau; R. P. 571, lot 1032, Waimanalo, Koloa, Oahu. Consideration \$100.

No. 889-S. C. Allen to P. Muhlendorf; lots 3, 4, 5, 20, 21 and 22, block 41, Pearl City, Manana, Ewa, Oahu. Consideration \$100.

No. 884-P. Muhlendorf to B. M. Allen; lots 3, 4, 5, 20, 21 and 22, block 41, Pearl City, Manana, Ewa, Oahu. Consideration \$100.

April 19, No. 884-G. W. Fahu, tr. to R. F. Lange; ap. 3 (57-100 acre), R. P. 2107, lot 777, Punuul, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$150.

No. 885-L. Kukulani et al. to R. F. Lange; ap. 3 (57-100 acre), R. P. 2107, lot 777, Punuul, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$150.

No. 886-G. W. Fahu and wife to R. F. Lange; portion of lot 1033, south-easterly side of Liliha street, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$100.

No. 888-T. Oahu College to E. E. Moesman; lot 5 (15,000 square feet), block 1, College Hill tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$100.

No. 889-T. Oahu College to E. E. Moesman; lot 9 (4,25 square feet), block 15, College Hill tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$100.

No. 890-J. Heulu to Hauku Sugar Co.; interest in lot 10 of Hamakua, Maui. Consideration \$47.

No. 891-Est. M. de S. Medeiros to Hauku Sugar Co.; pieces of land, Kaula, Hamakua, Maui. Consideration \$50.

No. 892-L. K. Walpa to Haw. Com. & Sug. Co.; right of way in R. P. 650, lot 518, R. P. 277, block 43B, Paeo, Hamakua, Maui. Consideration \$20.

No. 894-Peninsula and wife to G. W. McDougall; portion of Grant 3970, Kaula, North Kona, Hawaii. Consideration \$100.

No. 895-Peninsula and wife to Mrs. M. McDougall; portion of Grant 3970, Kaula, North Kona, Hawaii. Consideration \$100.

No. 896-H. Hanalo to Miss N. Penemina; undivided interest in grant 1854, Kaula, North Kona, Hawaii. Consideration \$15.

No. 897-Mrs. J. Kawanakana and husband to Ah Pau; undivided share of lot 1 of Honolulu 1 and 2, North Kona, Hawaii. Consideration \$100.

List of deeds filed for record April 27, 1901:
 First Party. Second Party. Class.
 Kahau et al.-W. W. Goodale. D
 C. Kawanakana and wife-K. Wahl. D
 neall et al. D
 K. Wahineau et al.-Wahineau. D
 Kawanakana. D
 T. R. P. Bishop et al.-M. A. Gray. D
 J. A. Thompson and wife-H. S. Lovekin. D

Sanitary Measures in Manila.

The sanitary census of Manila taken by Lieutenant Harry L. Gilchrist (assistant surgeon U. S. A.), shows appalling instances of overcrowding. In one building 716 Chinese eat sleep and live together, while in still another house the total of occupants reaches the almost incredible figure of 1,208, of whom over a thousand are Chinese. The publication of these figures is an index of the mammoth task the Board of Health has undertaken in computing Manila's population, and of the difficult proposition its officers have before them in controlling the spread of sickness and infectious diseases. Undoubtedly the result of the census, says the Manila Times, will be the limitation of these conditions.

In view of these facts it is interesting to learn how the Board of Health stands prepared to handle the appearance of any dangerous disease which threatens an epidemic, such, for instance, as the plague. All day long while the inspectors are making their rounds, there stands outside the Preboste, ready at a moment's call, an ambulance, dead wagon and two carts with disinfecting paraphernalia. These carts are painted yellow. Each contains a Dering force pump, a hose length and a quantity of carbolic solution.

The pumps are capable of throwing a stream of the disinfecting solution over a building a hundred feet high, and houses where plague or smallpox is discovered are sprinkled by this within and without. The more valuable clothing in the house is placed in a cup-board under the cart and carried to the steam disinfecting plant south of the Bridges of Spain. The ambulance and carts are able to reach any part of the city in twenty minutes, and a case reported by telephone is promptly attended to by the application of these measures.—Army and Navy Journal.

General Kason declines to draw salary while there are no pecuniary treaties in

WHITNEY & MARSH, LTD.

WHITNEY & MARSH, LTD.

Clearing the Odds and Ends

When after a month's big business a store finds that it has accumulated a good-sized crop of Odds and Ends, it sometimes requires heroic measures to clear them all away. Heroic measures have been resorted to here this week to clear away the odds and ends of the 'large month's business we ever did. We have taken the price-knife and slashed the prices down to the amazing values which you see below. What is more, although the goods are odds and ends we guarantee the values and will send your money back if you are not satisfied.

LADIES' SHIRTSWAISTS—50c.

Both white and colored; all of them have been a dollar or more; many as high as \$2.00. We will send one of them postpaid to any address on receipt of price.

LADIES' LEATHER BELTS—10c.

White Kids, Blacks and Tans; Silver trimmings in scrolls and nailheads; a rare chance to get a bargain in a stylish, serviceable belt.

FANCY COLORED PETTICOATS—50c.

Handsome stripes and shades of rusting Italian Cloth. Wears better than silk. Cut liberally with pretty pleats and ruffles. Extraordinary.

MEN'S GOLF SHIRTS—50c.

Stylish, summer shirts in the newest styles; never have been sold for less than a dollar, to be worn with white collar. With one pair detached link cuffs.

MEN'S BALBRIGGAN SHIRTS AND DRAWEES—35c.

Made to retail to the summer trade at 75c a garment. Could not be had in New York at this money. Three pieces sent, postage paid, for \$1.

MEN'S NECKWEAR—25c.

The latest caprices in Ties, Bows, Imperials, Derbies, Four in Hands, etc.

WHITNEY & MARSH, LTD.

HONOLULU, H. I.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SECOND CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

In the Matter of the Estate of Robert McKibbin, deceased, before Judge John W. Kaula.

A document purporting to be the last will and testament of Robert McKibbin, deceased, having on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1901, been presented to said Probate Court, and a petition for the probate thereof, and for the issue of letters testamentary to be and the same hereby is appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application.

Dated Waikuku, April 24th, 1901.
 By the Court.
 (Signed) JAS. N. K. KEOLA, Clerk.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING this day been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Sophie Dorothea Rabe, late of Lihue, Kauai, notice is hereby given to all creditors of the said estate to present their claims, duly authenticated, and with the proper vouchers, if any exist, even if the claim is secured by mortgage upon real estate, to him at his residence, Lihue, Kauai, within six months from date, or such claims will be forever barred.

HANS ISENBERG.

Administrator of the Estate of Sophie Dorothea Rabe.
 Lihue, Kauai, April 20, 1901.
 2276—April 30; May 7, 14, 21, 28.

Auction Sale

—OF—

DELINQUENT STOCK

IN THE

McBryde Sugar Co.,

LIMITED.

ON THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1901

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

At my salesroom, 65 Queen street, Honolulu, I will sell at public auction, by order of the TRUSTEES, MR. F. M. SWANZY, the following certificates of stock in the McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd., unless the delinquent seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth assessments, with interest thereon and advertising expenses, are paid on or before the day and hour of the sale, at the office of T. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., Honolulu.

Certific.

Shares.

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